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Philip's War, and the fraudulent character of which was exposed many years ago by the late Charles Deane.¹ The original of the portrait labelled Lord Bellomont has not been identified, we believe; but its authenticity is more than doubtful, and whoever sat for it he was probably not an English nobleman. The earliest copy of it which we have seen is a heliotype prefixed to Mr. De Peyster's *Address* on the Earl of Bellomont, and it was afterward engraved for the *Memorial History of Boston*, but it bears little or no resemblance to a contemporary engraving of the Earl now in the library of Harvard University.² Some of the engravings of houses are interesting, but not of much importance; and the same remark will apply to the maps. The fancy sketches, such as Phips raising the sunken treasure, and Hannah Dustan slaying her captors, are worthless.

CHARLES C. SMITH.

The Story of the Palatines. An Episode in Colonial History. By SANFORD H. COBB. (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1897. Pp. vii, 319.)

THE story of the Palatines received simultaneous treatment in America during the year 1897, by Mr. Cobb in the book above mentioned, and by Mr. F. R. Diffenderffer in his work entitled, *The German Exodus to England in 1709*.³ While the latter work confines itself to the history of the Palatines (so-called) of the great migration (*Massenauswanderung der Pfälzer*)⁴ to England in the year 1709, the book of Mr. Cobb follows these exiled Germans across the Atlantic to their new homes in America, tracing the steps of each successive company of these Palatines in their attempts to settle in the British dominions—the first company sent to Ireland and settled in Munster (1709); the second, shipped to Carolina under the direction of Christopher de Graffenried and Lewis Michell (1709); and the third, consisting of two detachments, one under the guidance of Kocherthal arriving in New York in the winter of 1708–9 and settling at the present Newburgh, the other larger detachment arriving in June of 1710.

Governor Hunter's disastrous experiment of tar-making from the New York pines, with the aid of the unskilled Palatines, the ultimate bolt of these Palatines for their "Promised Land," "Scorie" (Schoharie), their subsequent migration to the valley of the Mohawk and final dispersion, resulting in the withdrawal of a large number to the Tulpehocken region of Pennsylvania in 1723, are the subject of four graphic chapters entitled respectively "The Experiment," "The Failure," "The Promised Land," and "The Dispersion." The Biblical metaphor is well sustained, as they were at the beginning under the leadership of their "Joshua" Kocherthal.

¹ See *Proceedings of Mass. Hist. Soc.*, XIX. 243–245.

² See *Narrative and Critical History of America*, V. 97.

³ Issued in the *Publications* of the Pennsylvania German Society, 1897, and also as a separate reprint, Lancaster, 1897.

⁴ From Friedrich Kapp's *Geschichte der Deutschen im Staate New York*.

The author accompanies his book with maps of the Palatine settlements in New York and Pennsylvania, and gives at the close of the book a list of family names traceable to the Palatines of New York. The story is told in an interesting style and with much devotion to the theme, which recalls many reminiscences of the Palatines, the author's old parishioners.

In the introduction the author assigns three chief reasons for writing a book on this episode in colonial history: (1) "that it has never been written in its fulness, or with proper regard to its historical importance, (2) that much of the little which has been written about it abounds in misunderstandings and misstatements, (3) that the story, truly told, is one of such intrinsic interest and bears such relation to colonial history as to make it worthy of regard by every student of American society and institutions." This would lead us to expect an original study of this chapter of colonial history. But, glancing at the list of sources given in Note III., p. 311, one is struck with the absence of all German titles relating to the subject. Löher's *Geschichte und Zustände der Deutschen in Amerika*, Kapp's *Geschichte der Deutschen im Staate New York*, and Eickhoff's *In der neuen Heimath* are all passed over in silence. The only solitary reference to *Hallische Nachrichten* is quoted from Rupp's *Berks County*. So far has the author depended on English sources that he constructs his chapter on the history of the Palatinate with apparently no reference to the old standard work, Häusser's *Geschichte der Pfalz*, and in utter ignorance of the more recent master-work on the Palatines, *Die Pfälzer* by Riehl. After these omissions one could not expect any mention of such details as *Ausführlich und umständlicher Bericht von der Berühmten Landschafft Carolina, in dem Engelländischen America gelegen, Von Kockerthalem*,¹ Zweiter Druck, Frankfurt am Mayn, 1700; or *Das Verlangte, nicht Erlangte Canaan, oder Beschreibung von der Reise nach Carolina und Pennsylvanien dem Kockerthalen Bericht entgegengesetzt* [By M. W. Hoën], Frankfurt und Leipzig, 1711, not to mention other later works. Seventy years ago the father of American history gave the precept, learned from the Germans, and set the example of writing American history with a full command of the original sources. It seems high time that American readers and American writers of history should make it their business to command the German sources or cease to present as original what is a mere compilation from English and other secondary sources. In the case of the Palatines much important work has been made accessible in English by Brodhead, O'Callaghan, and others, but this does not exempt the later writers from examining the older sources.

Mr. Cobb's book fulfills our expectations only as a sympathetic presentation of the *story* of the Palatines, and will do much to arouse popular interest in the subject. The treatment of the early stage of the migration to England is superseded by the work of Mr. Diffenderffer, who has reprinted the extracts from the Journals of the Proceedings of Her Majesty's Commissioners for Trade and Plantations and other documents relating to the subject. The *history* of the Palatines, however, written from

¹ Note that the name is *Kockerthal*, not *Kockerthale* as Cobb writes it.

the original sources and covering the entire migration, is yet to be written.

M. D. LEARNED.

The Battle of Harlem Heights, September 16, 1776, with a Review of the Events of the Campaign. By HENRY P. JOHNSTON, A.M., Professor of History, College of the City of New York. (New York : Columbia Press, Macmillan Co. 1897. Pp. ix, 234.)

In connection with the memorial celebration of the battle of Harlem Heights last fall, on the site of the battle, the present grounds of Columbia University, Professor Johnston has published the above careful and scholarly account of the campaign which led up to that skirmish, and of the results of the latter upon the succeeding movements of the British and American armies. This task could not have fallen to a more competent writer. The author had already contributed largely to our knowledge of the campaign of 1776 about New York and Brooklyn,¹ and had at his disposal the co-operation of the officials of the New York Historical Society as well as that society's valuable collection of Revolutionary documents.

By a comparison of all the available original material, which is printed in full, and occupies just half the volume, Professor Johnston establishes once for all the exact site of the three successive skirmishes which constituted the battle of Harlem Heights, namely, on the present line of the Boulevard and of about 128th, 120th and 108th Streets. Earlier authorities had placed the battle some distance to the east, while Mr. E. C. Benedict had, in 1878, placed it a mile or more to the north of its true location. Mrs. Martha J. Lamb accepted his interpretation, and, in consequence, the error was perpetuated by a tablet commemorative of the battle placed by a patriotic society on the wall of Trinity Cemetery near 153d Street, and which is still there.

Beside establishing the site of the battle-field beyond all possibility of doubt, the author shows clearly how the battle of Harlem, though of slight importance considered as a successful engagement of the American with the British outposts, was in reality of great importance in "stimulating the drooping spirits of the American soldier" and "in effectually disturbing the plans of the enemy."

After evacuating Boston in March and recuperating some months at Halifax, General Howe appeared with his fleet in New York harbor toward the end of June, 1776. Debarking his army on Staten Island, he crossed the Narrows in August, and brought on the battle of Long Island. Unable to follow up his success at once, because of the skillful withdrawal of the Americans to Manhattan Island, Howe crossed the East River and took possession of the city of New York on September 15, Washington repeating his tactics and withdrawing to the northern end of the island. On the following day the battle of Harlem Heights was fought, the Amer-

¹ H. P. Johnston, *The Campaign of 1776 about New York and Brooklyn*, Memoirs of the Long Island Historical Society, Vol. III., Brooklyn, 1878.